

Historic, Archive Document

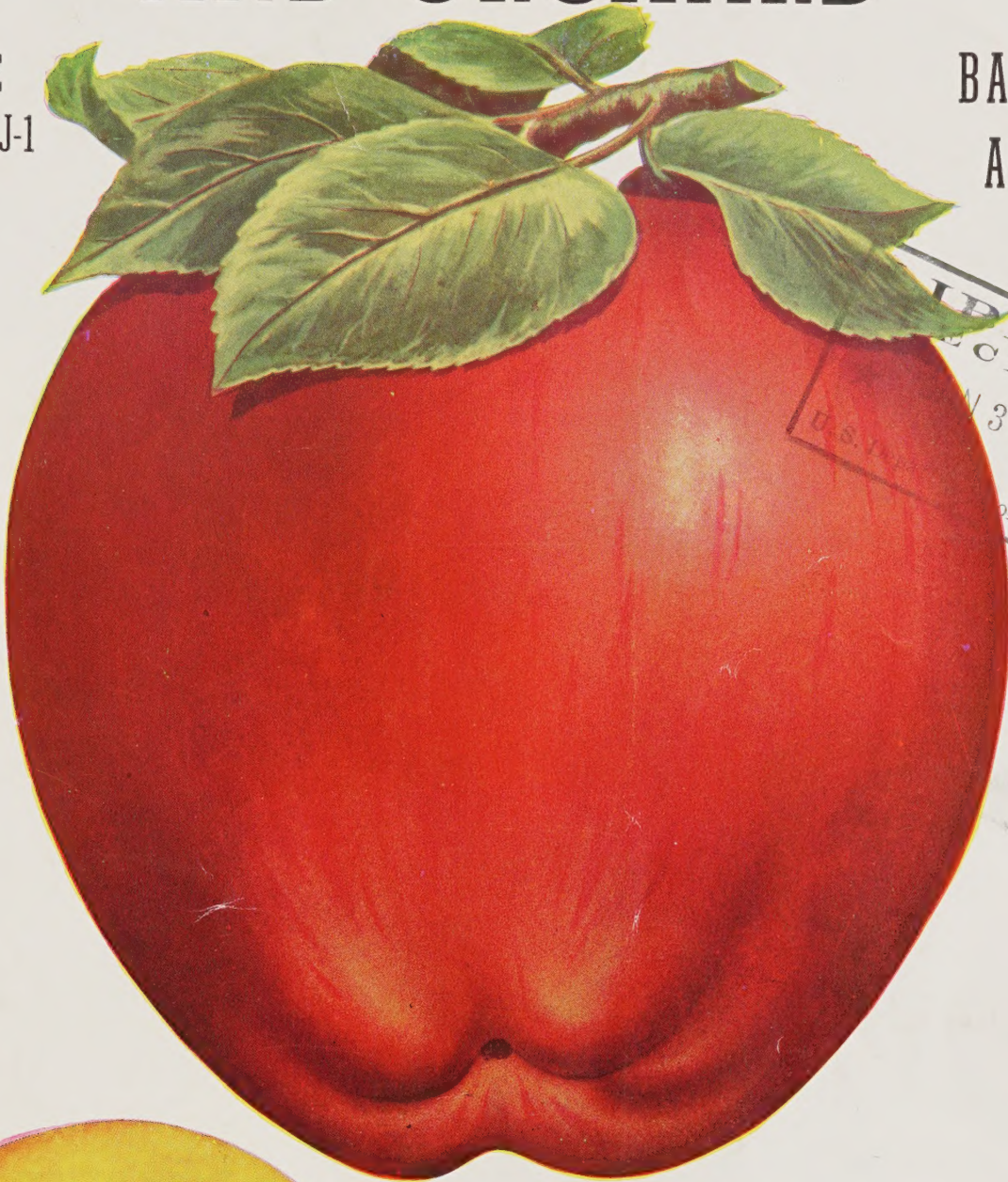
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6201
E/19502

EMPIRE NURSERY AND ORCHARD

TELEPHONE
CULLMAN 401-J-1

BAILEYTON,
ALABAMA



LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JUN 31 1950
U.S. Department of Agriculture

DELICIOUS



GOLDEN
HACKWORTH



DIXIE'S PRIDE

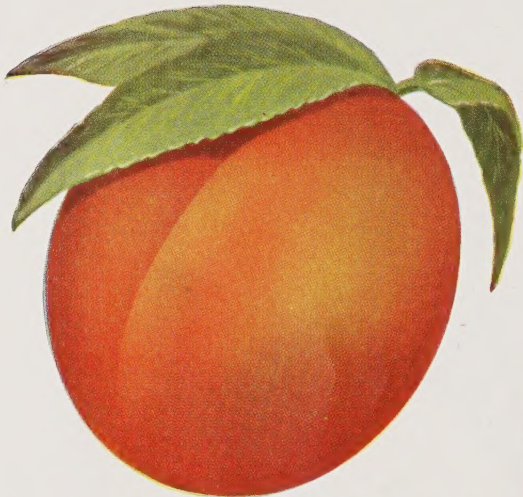
DELICIOUS FRUIT



THE DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS APPLE
It's here to stay.
See page 4



CHAPENELL
The best grape variety available.
It's tops.
See page 14



SURE CROP NECTARINE
A peach yet a plum.
See page 7



BURBANK PLUM
Still the old Southern favorite.
See page 6



McDANIEL'S BLIGHT PROOF PEAR
Offering this top variety for the first time.
See page 13



MONTMORENCY CHERRY
Still the best.
See page 7



**THE BONAM RED
JUNE APPLE.**
Right from Auburn,
it's a dandy. Sup-
ply still limited. Or-
der early.
See page 4

BUY EMPIRE GROWN TREES

with

**The North Alabama Mountain
Grown Root System**

The World's Finest Foundation Stock



In the Heart of Alabama
— Cullman County —
The Berry Center of the
South — where Ala-
bama's finest grown
apples go on the market.

R. L. BAKER & SONS

**The South's Foremost
Nursery**



EMPIRE NURSERY and ORCHARD

BAILEYTON

ALABAMA



ELBERTA CLING

ELBERTA CLING (Mid-Season Yellow Clingstone)—An immense size yellow peach that looks like Elberta, but is a perfect clingstone. The tree is a sure heavy cropper and the fruit of superb quality. Flesh firm, excellent shipper; goes on the market in good condition and brings top prices.

EARLY ELBERTA—Freestone, mid-season; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained; higher color and a week earlier—going out as the Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta.

LATE ELBERTA—Late yellow freestone. Best sort between Hale and Krummel. Looks just exactly like Elberta, but ripens two weeks after it. Better flavor. One of the best shippers, comes on market when yellow peaches bring top prices. Tree satisfactory in growth, bearing and hardiness. It has been one of our most satisfactory varieties. Late peaches are profitable. Fourteen days after Elberta. Cooking, eating, canning, market.

JUNE ELBERTA (Mikado)—Ripens about 30 days before Elberta. Yellow with red blush. High quality. Very productive. Semi-cling.

ELBERTA—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all peach sections, North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1st.

SOUTH HAVEN—Freestone. Ripens about 10 days before Elberta. Will bear full crop almost every year when Elberta fails. Large yellow peach. Good quality.

HILEY—Freestone. An early Belle of Georgia peach. Good quality; white with pink blush.

GOLDEN JUBILEE — Freestone. Ripens about 20 days before Elberta. Yellow peach with deep pink blush. One of the hardiest peaches known.

HALE HAVEN—Introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station. A cross between the J. H. Hale and South Haven. Fruit is larger than Elberta, has a deep golden yellow color with an attractive scarlet cheek. A perfect freestone. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent in quality. Ripens 15 day ahead of Elberta.

CHAMPION (Freestone)—A western peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich, creamy white with a red cheek; flesh creamy white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable peach. July 20th.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white, with red cheeks; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy, prolific. Chinese Cling seedling. Freestone.

J. H. HALE—This variety has been brought out with more advertising than any other sort for many years, and from reports is deserving of all that has been said. The fruit as we have seen it: Color is a deep yellow, overspread with carmine, except on the underside; the skin is smooth without much fuzz; the flesh firm, fine grained and unusually solid; parts freely from the stone; the flavor is most delicious, much better than yellow peaches usually run. Ripens a few days before Elberta.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—This magnificent large yellow freestone peach. Good quality and a beauty, which makes it one of the most popular varieties. August.

RED HAVEN—Another new Michigan State Experiment Station introduction. Deep red color, freestone, a good shipper.

SOUTH HAVEN—Yellow freestone, fine canner, good size, bears well, ripens about 10 days ahead of the Elberta.

SHIPPERS LATE RED—Large, round, yellow freestone. Deep red color, tops as a commercial variety.

EARLY HILEY—Ripens ahead of the regular Hiley about 10 days. Same color, same in production and shipping.

SLAPPY—Very sweet, highly flavored yellow freestone home orchard peach.

OLD FASHIONED RED INDIAN—Cling. Very highly colored, red as blood to the seed. There are many strains of Red Indian peaches on the market and a great many are very small and undesirable. Our buds from which our Red Indian were grown were cut from a tree that is the very best of all the strains.

WHITE ENGLISH—Cling. Ripe latter part of September. Of good size; skin between white and yellow; flesh white, firm, fine texture, juicy and of excellent flavor. There are several types of the White

PEACH

English peach, as is well known. All have their merits, but none will measure up to the ones we are now offering. There has been a strong demand for many years for the true White English peach, and after looking over the field for nearly 40 years, we have found it.

EARLY WHEELER—Semi cling. Ripens about a week after Mayflower. Of good size, flesh firm, meaty and of fine texture. Color pinkish white on under side and bright crimson next to sun. This is the best peach of its season, and is the first peach to ripen that really comes up to the standard of a first class peach.

RED BIRD CLING (Very Early)—As large as Elberta, strikingly handsome and the first big peach that is ready for market. A sensation everywhere; bright glowing red on a background of creamy white; flesh firm, making it an ideal shipper. Early in the season people are fruit hungry and these big handsome peaches bring prices that are almost unbelievable. The advent of this glorious peach makes possible tremendous profits. It is so superior to Sneed, Alexander and other poor quality, soft, watery peaches ripening same time.

EARLY ROSE (Clingstone)—Ripe middle of June. Fruit brilliant, beautiful red all over. Flesh fine grained, tender and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. Tends to overload, and should be thinned. Where this is done, the most beautiful peaches can be grown. They carry well and bring the very top price in the markets.

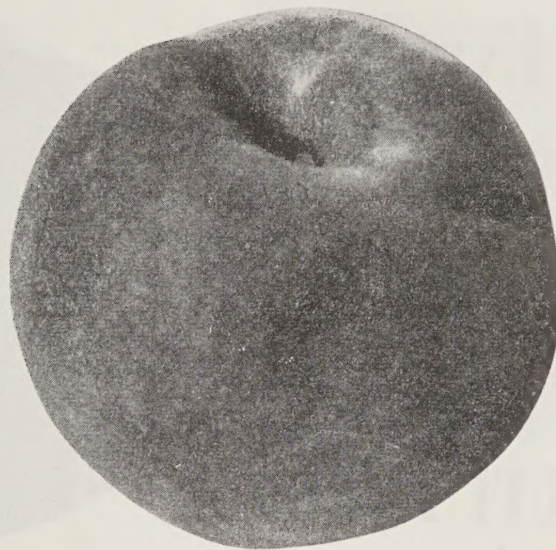
CARMEN (Freestone)—The originator says it is either a sister or a seedling of the Elberta; tree of same manner and habit of growth, only has a larger and darker colored foliage; hardy and productive, the fruit is practically rot-proof, as original tree, standing in low, wet ground, has perfected its fruit while other varieties all about have rotted entirely. The fruit is broadly oval in form, large, pointed; skin a yellowish white, slightly tinged with red, a sprightly vinous flavor. The "Rural New Yorker" first described it some years ago as an extra large yellow peach, like "Elberta" type, but it is not strictly a yellow peach, neither is it white. Size large; juicy, sweet and excellent; productive. Originated in Texas. Tree is a regular bearer. First of July.

CHINESE CLING (Clingstone)—Ripe July 20 to 25. A favorite peach; of large size; creamy white with beautiful blush; flesh of the very highest quality; indeed the standard of richness among peaches.

MAY FLOWER—Medium size, practically red all over; flesh firm and of good flavor; extremely valuable as a very early market sort especially in southern states. Tree blooms very late; upright and good grower; prolific bearer. Earliest known. S-Cling.

TREES

PRIDE OF DIXIE—A yellow clingstone, the best new peach today. It's new, it's the best, and it's tested and tried. Excellent for fresh fruit storage. Outstanding for the market and canning. For the home orchard as well for the commercial orchard it's a Blue Ribbon Peach variety. To believe it—give it a trial. See front page.



RED HAVEN

PRICES ON PEACH TREES, Standard Variety

	Each	Per 12
1-2 ft. Commercial size	\$.35	\$.30
2-3 ft. Select size .....	.50	.40
3-5 ft. Best size .....	.75	.65

(All postpaid at the above prices)

PEACH RIPENING AND PLANTING GUIDE

The ripening date given is for North Alabama only. Further north they ripen later, farther south a little earlier.

Early Varieties	Ripening Date
Mayflower, cling.....	May 31st
Early Rose, cling	June 5th
Red Bird, cling.....	June 8th
Early Wheeler, semi-cling.....	June 10th
June Elberta, semi-cling.....	June 10th
Red Haven, freestone.....	June 10th
Carmen, semi-cling	June 30th
Golden Jubilee, freestone.....	June 30th
Hale Haven, freestone.....	July 1st
Early Hiley, freestone.....	July 5th
Hiley, freestone.....	July 10th
Champion, freestone.....	July 15th
Dixie's Pride, cling.....	July 15th
Belle of Georgia, freestone.....	July 20th
Slappy, freestone.....	July 20th
Crawford's Early, freestone.....	July 20th
Early Elberta, freestone.....	July 20th
J. H. Hale, freestone.....	July 20th
Elberta, freestone.....	July 25th
Shippers Late Red.....	July 30th
Late Elberta, freestone.....	July 31st
Red Indian Cling, cling.....	August 5th
White English, cling.....	August 5th

PEACH TREES PER ACRE IN PLANTING

20 ft. x 20 ft.....	108 trees
25 ft. x 25 ft.....	69 trees
30 ft. x 30 ft.....	48 trees

(On average land, we recommend peach to be planted 25 x 25 ft. or 20 x 30 ft.)

All our Jewell peach trees we sell are grown direct from this one outstanding tree.



DO YOU BELIEVE, in breed-up peach varieties? It certainly works in likeness to live stock. Above is an outstanding Jewell peach tree. The best in a thousand tree orchards.



Securing budwood from outstanding trees near Gate City, Florida.

All varieties we carry are direct selections of budwood secured for your profit. Surely you wouldn't keep a pig from a sow for your future herd that only had two pigs.

Every American Family

Can Grow Their Own
FRESH FRUIT
This Year!

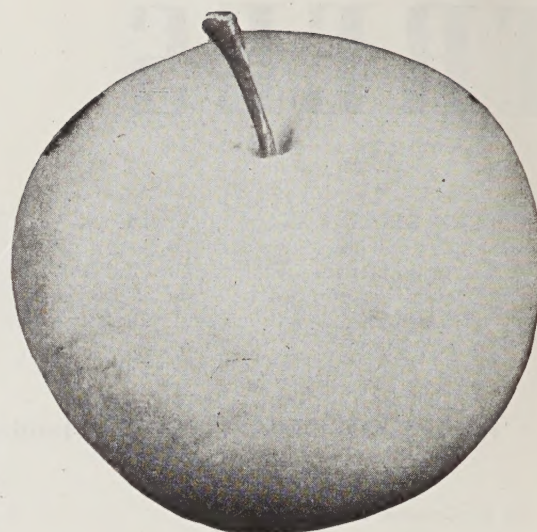
FRUIT TREES

At prices anyone
can afford to pay

Eat An Apple A Day



MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG



GRIMES GOLDEN

We will substitute if out of the variety
ordered unless you advise us not to substi-
tute.

APPLE

We offer the best varieties that ripen from early summer
to late fall

Summer Varieties

EARLY RED BIRD—The earliest apple on our list, fiery, flaming red, from week to two weeks before the Yellow Transparent. The earliest apples always bring the top prices, this one being of a very fine flavor, of good size and one of the very best for quality of any early apple yet introduced; makes it a winner for a market apple. The trees bear young, annually, and immense crops.

EARLY HARVEST—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy, yellow; rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT — A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint blush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree vigorous, upright; hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid.

RED JUNE — Medium red; flesh white, tender; juicy, good flavor. Abundant bearer. Last of June.

LODI—Is a seedling Yellow Transparent. The tree and the fruit resemble the Yellow Transparent but the fruits are much larger and make the Yellow Transparent apples look like culls. The tree bears annually and ripens with the Yellow Transparent.

YELLOW HORSE—The true old horse apple that has been the South's favorite for many years. It still has its acid taste, still tops in canning, etc.

ANOKA—A great apple for the South as well as for the North. Bears young, ripens with the Red June apple and bears well and hardly ever misses a crop. A small growing tree that can be planted in a small area.

Autumn Varieties

DELICIOUS—Flourishes well in every state of Union. Bears annually; great yielder, hangs well on trees. Trees very thrifty, long lived and extremely hardy. Fruit very large, nearly covered with brilliant dark-red; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting and delicious; splendid keeper and shipper, should be in every orchard.

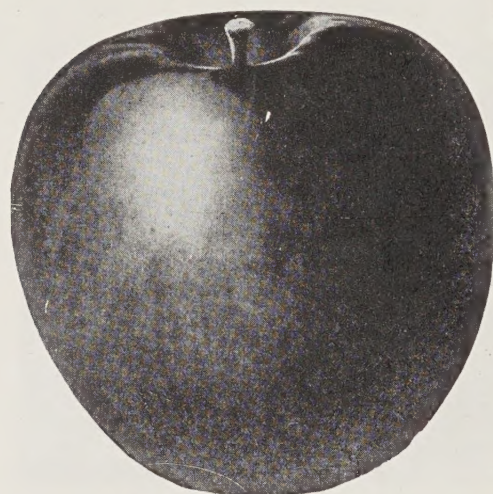
YELLOW DELICIOUS—Large as the genuine Delicious, golden in color, delicious flavor; appears to be suited to all soils and climates; the trees bear very young and have heavy crops; the fruit is of the best quality, and will bring highest prices. Ripens in October and will keep until spring.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, smooth, regular, evenly shaped red cheeks or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops. August.

JONATHAN—Medium size, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, tender and mild; a delicious and strictly dessert apple that always demands highest market prices. Seedling of Spitzberg. Is a much better tree; vigorous and productive. September to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN—This is one of the most popular apple trees in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit medium or above, cylindrical; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained, juicy, flavor sub-acid, quality rich. For dessert, cooking and market. September to April.

KING DAVID—October. Size medium to large, color deep rich red with distinct stripe-like markings of very dark red. Originated in Arkansas where it began bearing at three years old. Resembles Jonathan in both tree and fruit. Surpasses that variety in every good quality.



BLACK BEN DAVIS

ATHA—Yellow color, shape very much like the Yellow Delicious, makes a nice size tree, ripens in July, best canning, pie, and jelly apple that we can offer you.

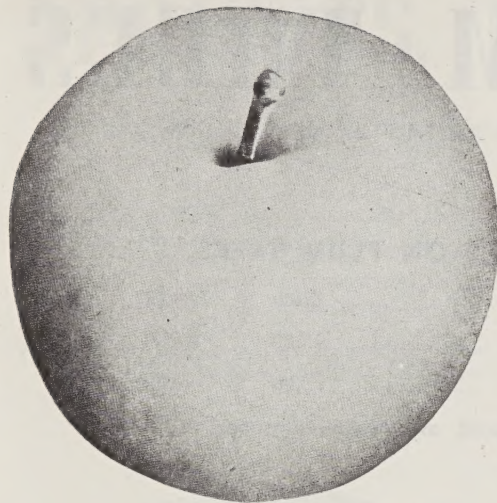
BONAM RED JUNE—It's new, it's come highly recommended from Auburn as an ideal apple variety for the home orchard. Ripens in first week of July, red and it's tops here in the South. Same price as standard.

STRIPED JUNE—Truly a great red striped apple ripening in June for the South's home orchard.

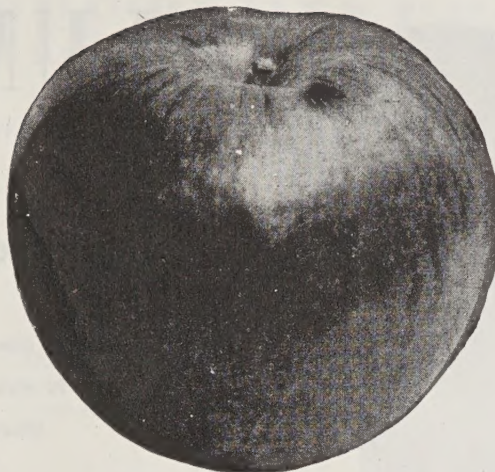
BLOOD RED JONATHAN—Gets red all over, ripens same time as Jonathan; good size and quality.

BLOOD RED STAYMAN WINESAP — A large Stayman Winesap that is blood red, excellent quality, keeps well. The tree is a fair grower and good bearer.

TURLEY—A blood red Stayman Winesap that does not crack. We highly recommend this variety.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT



JONATHAN



TURLEY

TREES

Mountain Grown

Direct to You from Growers

WINTER APPLES

ARKANSAS BLACK — Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best for cooking. January to March.

BEN DAVIS—Tree thrifty, upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round, sometimes variable in form; surface smooth; often palish yellow, covered and splashed bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid, not rich quality; only good for market and cooking. November to spring.

BLACK BEN DAVIS—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground with no stripes; large oblong; surface smooth, polished, dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous, and prolific bearer. January to April.

STAYMAN WINESAP — Large, roundish, deep red, medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

WINESAP—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Tree an abundant bearer. One of the finest cider apples grown, both on account of its over abundance of juice and its productiveness. November to April.

WINTER BANANA—A highly prized and valuable market sort. Beautiful yellow fruit; flavor exquisite and very tempting; highest quality. Productive. Reliable growers represent it to be hardy north. Very popular for dessert.

FANNY—It's truly an Alabama apple. Excellent eating and canning apple; a mistake to leave it out of the home orchard.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Extra large size, round, skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp sub-acid, aromatic; of excellent quality in every way. Tree vigorous, healthy and bears when quite young; very prolific.

ROME BEAUTY—A good commercial variety, its firm yellow meat makes it a favorite with the housewife who knows her canning apple.

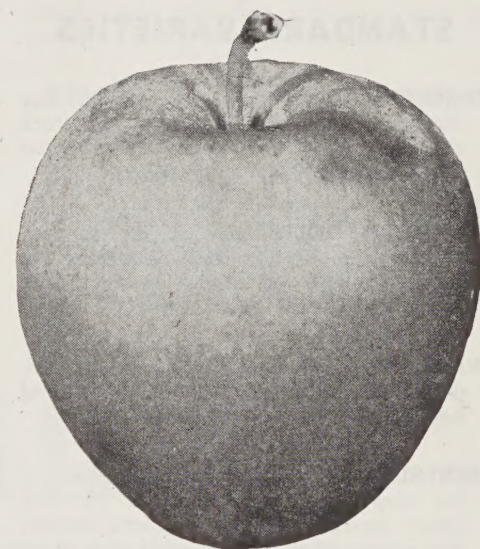
N. W. GREENING—One of the new green skinned varieties that is still in popular demand. Large, greenish yellow, good cooker, excellent keeper. Prolific bearer.

YORK IMPERIAL—An old-fashioned apple, but still widely planted in both home and commercial orchards. A flat, striped apple, good cooking and eating apple.

LOWERY—A good old Virginia creation that is growing in demand fast. Red, sweet, a good cold storage keeper.

GOLDEN HACKWORTH—It's being offered for sale the first time. It's golden color, its drying, jelly, and eating qualities excel the old time Hackworth. Ripens in August, does well with very little spraying or no spray at all. Truly an apple well worth trying. Same price as the standard varieties.

HACKWORTH—It's still the old favorite apple for the country folks here in the South where good eating and drying apples are in demand. Ripens in August when you are not too busy to take care of the fruit crop and ripens over a long period, thus plenty of good enjoyable apple pies for several Sunday meals.



YELLOW DELICIOUS

DOUBLE RED HACKWORTH—The same type as above, ripens the same time but a deep red apple with the same qualities.

DOUBLE RED McINTOSH. Another good apple, it's a red sport of the old McIntosh variety. Its deep red color makes it a very popular variety. Bears and keeps well.

APPLE TREES

... for BIG PROFITS

PRICES ON APPLE TREES

	Each	Per 12	Per 25
4-6 ft., Best size.....	\$.80	\$.70	\$.60
3-4 ft., Select size.....	.65	.55	.45
2-3 ft., Commercial size....	.55	.45	.35

(Postpaid at the above prices)

PLUM TREES



BLUE DAMSON

PRICES ON PLUM TREES

	Each	Per 12
2-3 ft. size	\$.80	\$.70
3-5 ft. size .....	.95	.85

(Postpaid at the above prices)

STANDARD VARIETIES

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A medium size dark purple fruit, produced in thick clusters. Excellent canner, tree good grower and bears heavy crop.

MAMMOTH GOLD—One of the largest, most beautiful plum and most delicious of the golden varieties. Reddest gold skin, deep gold inside.

WICKSON—A very large plum, deep red, good quality but has the one fault of being a shy bearer, ripens in July.

MENTHLEY—By far yet, the most outstanding new plum in the South. Its red, large enough, eats well, bears heavy, fine commercial plum, ripening in June.

SHIRO—The deep gold plum ripens in late June, heavy bearer. Its beautiful foliage makes it a nice tree for back yard shade as well as fruit.

BURBANK—Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with thin lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow; rich, very sweet with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Vigorous and a very early bearer. Last of July.

BRUCE—Large, red, productive. Early ripening, firm shipping quality, productiveness and deliciousness of flavor.

DAMSON—A medium sized dark purple variety which is very productive; esteemed for preserving and good for eating out of hand. Ripens late August to early September.

RED JUNE—The best plum, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermilion red, with handsome blooms, flesh light lemon-yellow, firm; moderately juicy; fine quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive.

ABUNDANCE — Fruit large, very early; amber turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender. Freestone. Excellent for canning.

COLLECTION A-1 — You can secure the following collection complete

for only **\$6.95** postpaid

(Cannot break this collection)

2 Elberta, 2 Belle of Georgia, 2 J. H. Hale, 2 Mayflower Peaches; 2 Red Delicious, 2 Winesap, 1 Red Astrachan, 1 Yates; 1 Keiffer Pear; 1 Montmorency Cherry, 1 Early Golden Apricot, and 1 Scuppermong Muscadine Grape Vine.

COLLECTION A-2 — You can secure the following collection complete

for only **\$3.95** postpaid

(Cannot break this collection)

2 J. H. Hale Peaches, 2 Elberta, 2 Golden Jubilee, 2 Late Elberta, 2 Mayflower and 2 old fashion Indian Cling Peaches.

All trees in these collections are 2-4 ft. size—they are sure to please you.



SHIRO PLUM

APRICOTS, NECTARINES

We Have the Surest Bearing Apricots to Be Had

EARLY GOLDEN—Earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Thrifty.

ROYAL—Recommended for hardiness, large golden yellow and productive.

MOOR PARK—Large as a peach, seed small, flesh yellow, tender. Excellent flavor.



MOORPARK APRICOT

MULBERRIES

DOWNING—Fruit is rich, sub-acid flavor, lasts six weeks. Stands winter of western middle states.

HICKS—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Nectarines

The Nectarine is another delicious fruit too seldom grown in the East. Listed by some as a fuzzless peach.

The tree habits and quality of the fruit are very much like those of the peach, with the exception of the fruit being smooth like a plum.

There are a dozen or more named varieties. We offer the SURE-CROP, which was imported from New Zealand by the United States Department of Agriculture. The fruit is large, bright red, and has a very pleasant flavor.

The tree is hardy and productive, just-



SURE CROP NECTARINE

ifying all the name SURE-CROP implies. Flesh of fruit is white, juicy, fine grained, tender, sweet, aromatic and very good in quality. Ripens here in mid-August.

PRICES ON APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

	Each	Per 12
2-3 ft. size	\$.90	\$.75
3-5 ft. size	1.00	.85

(Postpaid at the above prices)

Sour Varieties

EARLY RICHMOND—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season last of May and first of June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A fine large light red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

An Orchard Will Pay You Big Dividends

PLANTING DISTANCES FOR TREES AND PLANTS

	Feet apart
Apple	25 to 35
Pear	20 to 25
Cherry	18 to 25
Peach	18 to 25
Plums	15 to 20
Quince	10 to 12
Figs	12 to 15
Mulberry	25 to 30
Japan Persimmon	15 to 25
Pecans	40 to 60
Grapes	8 to 10

CHERRIES



LARGE MONTMORENCY

Sweet Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN—Large, purplish, rich. Few kinds yield better and none are more profitable over a term of years.

PRICES ON CHERRY AND MULBERRY TREES

	Each	Per 12
2-3 ft., Commercial size.....	\$1.00	\$.80
3-5 ft., Select size.....	1.25	1.00

(Postpaid at the above prices)

CRAB APPLES, FIGS

HYSLOP—Season September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy. Fruit medium, yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom. Flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent. Bears abundantly in clusters which makes tree exceedingly ornamental.



HYSLOP CRAB

TRANSCENDENT—Season September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy.

We prepay everything that we list in this catalog. We never made a dime in our life on an enemy—can't we be your friend?

Plant pecans 100 feet each way, interplant with various fruit trees.

Figs for health. Figs ripen every day from June 15th until frost, and should be planted extensively.

EVERBEARING—Bears young; is prolific and a good grower.

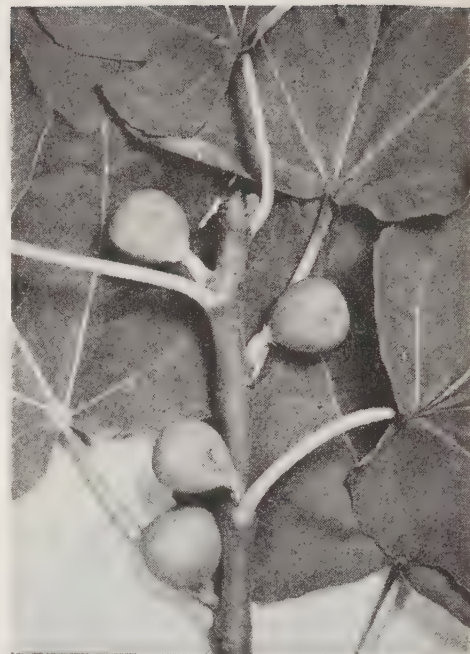
CELESTIAL (the Little Sugar Fig)—Very sweet and hardy.

BROWN TRUDEY ^{TURKEY}—A large, brownish purple, sweet fruit.

MAGNOLIA—A large brownish fruit that is rich and sweet.

BLACK MISSION—A new nearly blue black fig, delicious, bears heavy.

YELLOW CANDEKA—Big, yellow fig, bears heavy and very delicious.



EVERBEARING FIG

PRICES ON FIG AND CRAB APPLE

	Each	Per 12
1-2 ft. size, Com. size	\$.75	* \$.65
2-3 ft. Select size .....	.95	.85

(Postpaid at the above prices)

NOW

YOU CAN GROW CHESTNUTS

Blight Resistant

Right in your own grounds, you can pick big, fat tasty Chestnuts. The devastating blight that stripped our forests of the native Chestnut was an American tragedy! Now these hardy, blight-resistant Chestnut trees will bring them back. You need not wait 15 to 20 years for nuts—they'll bear year after next! Brings utility, beauty, interest with its rich green color and attractive, glossy leaves. Same price as Walnuts.

NUTS

PLANT NUT TREES FOR SHADE



PAPER SHELL PECANS

STUART—Very large, oblong, marked with dark color, shell medium thickness; flavor rich and sweet; nuts averaging 40 to 60 per pound. One of the earliest and heaviest bearers. No one will make a mistake in planting largely of this variety as it succeeds on the different soils, especially on the clay soils of the northern portion of the cotton belt.



SUCCESS — Size large, oblong, tapering to the apex. Color reddish brown, purplish markings, shell thin, cracking quality good; partitions thin; kernel large, full,

plump, yellow; flavor sweet, quality very good. The tree is a good grower. A fine variety. Success usually is one of the latest to start growth in spring.

CHINESE WALNUT—A nice small nut, good quality, bears well.

MISSISSIPPI GIANT—One of the largest paper shell pecans known. Good bearer, well filled nuts.

SCHELY — Slightly larger nut than the Stuart, heavy bearer, tree makes a nice shade tree.

MOORE—It's a small paper shell pecan but it is just about the best of them all in quality and filling out its nuts.

PRICES ON NUT TREES

	Pecans	Walnuts
2-3 ft. size	each \$1.90	\$1.00
3-4 ft. size	each 2.50	1.25
4-5 ft. size	each 2.75	out
5-6 ft. size	each 3.00	out

COLLECTION A-3—You can have the following trees for only **\$5.95** postpaid

- 1 Stuart Pecan, 2-3 ft.
- 1 Brown Turkey Fig, 1-2 ft.
- 1 Concord Grape Vine, No. 1

12 Dewberry Plants, No. 1
We do not break collections, please order them complete.

"WHEN BETTER TREES ARE GROWN, WE WILL GROW THEM"

"YOU GET THE BEST WHEN YOU BUY FROM US"

Pears, Delicious Right From the Trees

Fine for Canning—Profitable for Commercial Growers

PRICES ON PEAR TREES

	Each	Per 12
2-3 ft. Commercial size	\$.90	\$.80
3-4 ft. Select size.....	1.00	.90
4-6 ft. Best size	1.10	1.00

(Postpaid at the above prices)

Early Varieties

BARTLETT—Large size, with beautiful blush next to the sun; buttery; very juicy, and highly flavored; bears early. August and September.

WILDER EARLY—One of the very earliest pears. Size medium greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent. Always finds a ready sale in market. Largely grown by commercial orchardists. Tree bears good crops early and annually. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large, fine pear resembling the Bartlett; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots and a fine texture; melting, buttery, juicy, with a delicate flavor; tree hardy and productive. August and September.

GORHAM—Improved Bartlett. Same high quality and attractive appearance, ripening two weeks later. Less subject to blight.

Autumn Varieties

GARBER—Very large, oval, narrowing at both ends; yellow as an orange; flesh whitish, juicy, sweet and very pleasant. Tree an upright grower with heavy, dark green foliage. September.

KIEFFER — Large, golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for preserving and canning; the most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. It is liable to overbear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.

DOUGLAS—Blight proof; will bear fruit second year after planting; is very productive. The fruit is larger than Kieffer or Bartlett. The color is golden yellow, often with pink shading. The flesh is white; very tender and juicy and excellent flavor.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear)—Yellowish russet, rather small size with red cheek. Flesh white and very juicy and sweet. Ripens in August. Fine for pickling.

BUERRE BOSC—Greatly esteemed. A large yellow pear; flesh white, rich and delicious; has long stem which allows it to sway in heavy winds without dropping. Tree slow grower, but most productive; keeps until Christmas. One year trees only.

ANJOU (Brerre D'Anjou)—A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive. One of the best. October and November.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, melting and rich. A strong grower and good bearer; very hardy but prefers sunny situation. September and October.

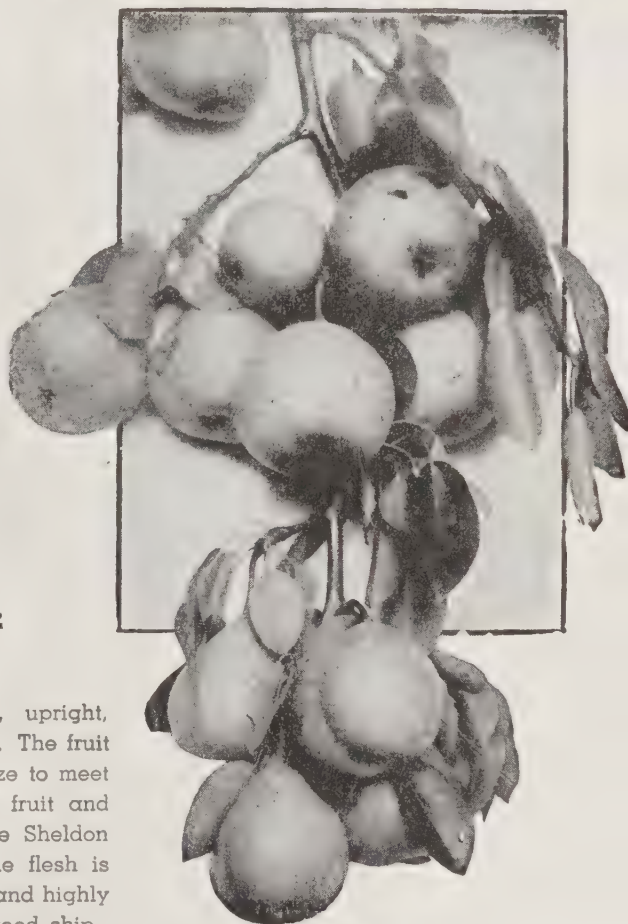
McDANIEL'S BLIGHT PROOF

The tree is large, vigorous, upright, spreading, hardy and productive. The fruit while not large is sufficient in size to meet the demand for a good dessert fruit and no rival in season surpasses the Sheldon for appearance and quality. The flesh is melting and juicy, sweet, vinous and highly perfumed. Keeps well and is a good shipper. Fruit matures in October.

CHRISTMAS PEAR—Offering for the first time the most delicious, sweet pear for eating on Christmas day. Gathering it after the last killing frost, like the Yates Apple, store it in a normal place and eat their goodness in dead winter. Good preserving pear, canning and for table use in general. It's a good grower, heavy bearer, long life.

BUERRE CLAIRGEAU—Because of splendid tree characters, should be a mainstay in the American pear growing. The trees are vigorous, healthy, and productive; they do equally well as standards or dwarfs. The fruits have a handsome yellow skin covered with red and a crimson cheek. This handsome coat covers flesh that is coarse, granular flesh—but not too good. The core is large and often soft.

CAYUGA—Is a new pear sent out by the Geneva Experiment Station as a large Seckel of which it is a seedling. The pears are larger than the Seckel—nearly as large as the Bartlett. The trees are vigorous, very resistant to blight, and grow exceptionally well either as standards or dwarfs.



CHRISTMAS PEAR

WAITE PEAR

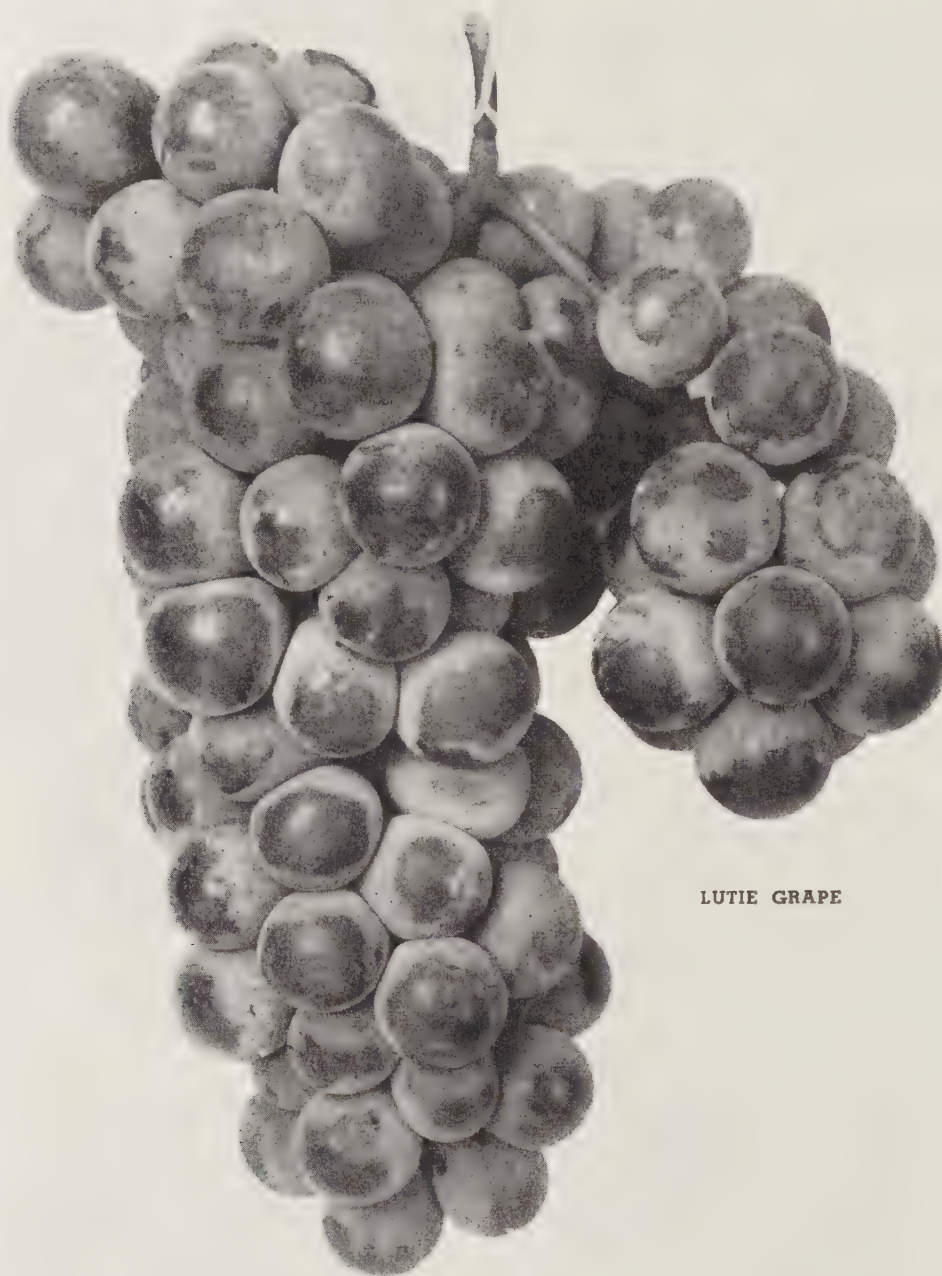
A New Pear With Commercial Possibilities

10 Times More Blight Resistant Than Keiffer. Bartlett Shape and Size. Fine Quality, Almost Seedless.

A product of the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry developed by Mr. M. B. Waite. The Waite pear, previously tested as No. 66131, is outstanding in blight resistance, never developing under severe test conditions more than 10% as much blight as the Keiffer. The fruit resembles that of Bartlett and is about the same size, ripening after Bartlett and just before Keiffer. The flesh is smooth in texture and almost free of grit cells. It is more acid than Bartlett but is excellent for cooking and canning and fairly good for dessert purposes. The tree is rather slender, willowly grower and of moderate vigor.

The Waite pear requires cross pollination for consistent crops. The fruits are very attractive, having good finish, slight blush. Nearly all fruits observed were almost seedless, showing extremely small core.

GRAPES AND MUSCADINE



LUTIE GRAPE

PRICES ON GRAPES AND MUSCADINES

	Each	Per 12
1 Year No. 1 Grapes	\$.25	\$.20
1 Year No. 2 Grapes .....	.20	.18
1 Year No. 1 Muscadine ....	.75	.65
1 Year No. 2 Muscadine ....	.65	.55

NEW SEEDLESS CONCORD

After years of experimentation and cross breeding, a perfectly hardy Seedless Grape has been developed—the first of a new strain of Grapes which should eventually replace the seeded varieties. Of the Concord type, but slightly smaller. Blue-black in color possessing the same flavor found in the Concord Grape.

Black or Purple Varieties

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Great big, fine colored, juicy; black grapes, full of the richest sweetness. The seeds are very small and part readily from the flesh. A heavy annual bearer and should be included in every collection.

MOORE'S EARLY—July 5 to 15. Black. Bunch medium size; berry large, covered with blue bloom; quality good. Among the best of the early grapes.

FREDONIA—The new, very early black grape. Earlier than Eclipse, larger and better quality. Earlier than Campbell's or Moore's Early; originated at the New York Experiment Station; has been thoroughly tested in their vineyards where over 75 varieties are fruiting and has proven superior in every way to any other early black grape. It is fruiting at the Arkansas Experiment Station

along with many other varieties, where it appears to be the best of all early grapes. Flavor excellent, juicy, retaining its fine quality long after it has become fully ripe. Very large, compact clusters, covered with a productive and the earliest black grape grown.

CHAPENELL — Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

White Varieties

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

Red Varieties

DELAWARE—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

CARMEN—Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape we have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell, plant some Carmen. They outsell anything else on the market. The Carmen grape begins to get ripe about August 10th and will hang on the vines after getting ripe, for several days.

LUTIE—Very sweet, attractive, red grape. Large, compact bunches. Thin skin, tender flesh. So sweet that it preserves itself on the vine, the juice condensing to syrup. Midseason.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINES

The famous grape of the South may now be had in an assortment of varieties ripening at different times. We offer the following popular varieties in 2-year vines:

JAMES—Vines vigorous, foliage healthy and medium to heavy; prolific, regular bearer, large bunches of good-sized black berries which hang on well; skin medium to thin. Excellent flavor; ripens September. Fine for all purposes. We class this best of black varieties.

SCUPPERNONG—Very large, bronze flesh, pulpy, sweet, musky flavor. One of the oldest and best of the Muscadine family. September.

THOMAS—An old favorite. Reddish purple, sweet and tender; vigorous and prolific. Continues to be one of the best.



DOUGLAS PEAR
See page 13



FREE
1 Red Peony
for
10 Names
of Home
Owners



CRAB HYSLOP
See page 8



EARLY RICHMOND
See page 7

FREE
6
of our
Beautiful
GLADIOLUS
BULBS
with your
order of
\$2.00 or over
Be sure to list
Free Bulbs
on your order



DOUBLE RED HACKWORTH
See page 5



McINTOSH RED
See page 5



ATHA APPLE
See page 4



LUTIE GRAPE
See page 14



KLONDYKE STRAWBERRY



CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY
GOOSEBERRIES FOR PIES OR SAUCE



BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRY

200 Fertile Acres
of Growing
Nursery Stock



LATHAM RASPBERRY
SURE CROP RASPBERRIES

See page 17 for prices
on Berry Plants

**RASPBERRY
AND
BOYSENBERRY
SPECIAL**

25 Latham Raspberries

25 Cumberland
Raspberries

50 Boysenberries

\$3.85

Postpaid



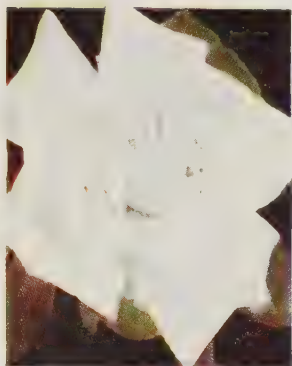
BOYSENBERRY

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEA ROSES

All our roses are field grown, the finest, most vigorous two year old field-grown, budded bushes possible to produce.



LADY HILLINGDON



CALEDONIA



GOLDEN DAWN



PINK RADIANCE



DAME EDITH HELEN



TALISMAN



BETTY UPRICHARD



McFARLAND

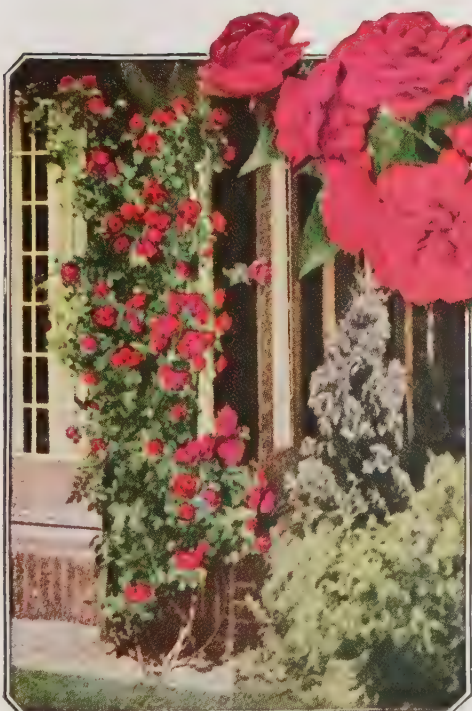


CONDESA DE SASTAGO

See page 22 for prices on
Rose Bushes



PRES. HERBERT HOOVER



PAUL'S SCARLET



E. G. HILL

COLLECTION A-4—You can secure
the following collection

for only **\$3.95** postpaid

1 Pink Radiance, 1 Red Radiance,
1 K. A. Victoria, 1 Lady Hillingdon,
1 Paul's Scarlet.

We do not break collections.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

FLOWERING SHRUBS



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI



FORSYTHIA



SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER

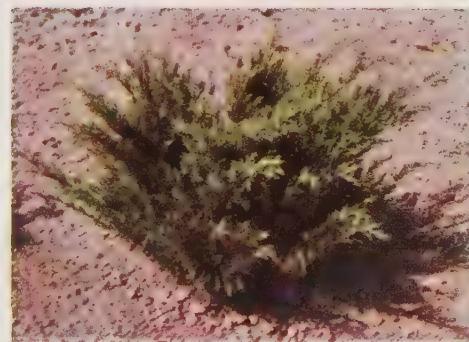
EVERGREENS



RED LEAF BARBERRY



WEIGELIA



SAVIN JUNIPER



BUTTERFLY BUSH



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS



PFITZER JUNIPER



GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE

CONCORD

KING OF GRAPES

**Bear Every Year
Last a Lifetime
Grow Everywhere
Everybody Likes Them**

This variety grows and bears well on any kind of soil, high or low lands, stony or smooth lands, sandy or gumbo lands. It is the most widely known and most popular of grapes.

Bunches are large and compact, berries are large, round, and almost black, covered with blue blooms. Skin is thin, flesh sweet, pulpy and tender, quality good, very prolific and a good grower. Concord begins to get ripe about July 25th and continues for about three weeks.

This is the leading variety that is making the grape growers rich. It is grown extensively in Arkansas and Missouri for table grapes; is grown in Iowa, Michigan and New York extensively and sold to grape juice factories.

You will not make a mistake in planting largely of this variety; vines do well on arbors, walk shades, back yard fences, etc. Planted 6 to 8 feet apart, around your home, in back yard, etc., a few vines are valuable for quick and everlasting shade and for a perpetual source of fine grapes.

Some vineyards are producing more than \$150 worth per acre before they are out three years. In many instances the first crop will yield enough fruit to pay for the land they are growing on, for the vines and for all the cultivation and hoeing that has been done on the vineyard.

Grape vines are said to be longer lived than apple trees. It is claimed from good authority that grape vines will grow and produce valuable crops from 50 to 75 years.

They bear full crops when other fruits fail, when long drouths cause a failure in grain and cotton crops. In fact, they are the most dependable for paying crop of anything in the agricultural line.

The larger part of the vineyards planted and being planted are being set 8 feet in the rows and making the rows 10 feet wide, requiring 545 vines to plant an acre. Vines begin to bear within one year after planting them. The two-year vines often bear fruit in the nursery rows.

PLANT BEARING-SIZE VINES

You can realize your desire to have grapes from your own vines, a lot of them, next year, and a few this year, too, by planting "Bearing Size" Grape Vines.

"Bearing Size" Grape Vines are simply selected vines that are properly cultivated, sprayed and pruned for two years. They would bear their first crop this fall if left where they are.



They are grown especially for gardeners who want vines that will bear in as short time after planting as practical.

"Bearing Size" Grape Vines have vigorous canes, and a heavy mass of roots to correspond. They are dug, handled and packed with extreme care, so as to save all the roots, preserve the canes without injury, and get the vines into your hands in perfect condition to plant.

If carefully planted, spreading the roots naturally in moist, rich soil, and cutting the canes back about one-half, they will bear some grapes the same season planted, and produce nearly a full crop the next.

If we are out of any items your order calls for we will substitute with one as good or better, unless you tell us not to substitute.

AND GRAPE VINES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

These "Bearing Size" Grape Vines are produced by planting cuttings taken from vineyards that are famed for their production of quality grapes. The cuttings are set in our planting grounds here in the mountains. In this fertile soil, with its bracing atmosphere and long growing season, and with the best care of cultivation, these develop into extremely hardy, vigorous stock that make rapid growth and produces wonderful crops of grapes, wherever planted.

Order at least a few vines of each variety described in this catalog. This will give you an assortment of red, white, blue and black, as well as early, midseason and late. A vineyard that will prove a source of pride, pleasure and profit to you as long as you live.



BLAKEMORE

OUR GUARANTEE

is that you must be satisfied or your money will be refunded or we will replace free of charge (optional with us) any claim for nursery stock you purchase from us that is not what we represent it to be. Upon receipt of any stock ordered from us that is not entirely satisfactory, return it to us and we will refund your money plus the transportation charges paid by you on the returned shipment.

You must follow the instructions for planting that are enclosed with each order sent to you.

All claims except stock not true to name must be made by May 1st next to planting.

PRICES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Per 25	50	100	500	1,000
All standard varieties.....	\$.50	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 7.50	\$ 9.00
Everbearing varieties	1.00	2.00	3.75	15.00	25.00

(Postpaid at the above prices)

Everbearing Variety

GEM—The universal ever-bearer, an old favorite; succeeds in all soils and climates except in the extreme south; fruits heavily the first season the plants are set; very heavy cropper of medium large, sweet, mild, and beautifully colored berries. Grow it in hills or narrow rows.

Strawberries

Have Them Fresh and Luscious
from Your Own Garden

BLAKEMORE—The new strawberry that is creating a sensation among strowberry growers everywhere it has been grown. This berry, originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a cross of Premier and Missionary. The berries are slightly blunted, conic with broad shoulders, slight neck, much firmer than Premier or Klondyke, Blakemore has proven considerably superior as a market variety. Berries are bright red color, tough skin, firm flesh, solid center, with excellent flavor; very productive, fine shipper and earlier than Klondike; blooms later and will escape frost when Klondikes are killed.

MISSIONARY—Is one of the most popular varieties that we offer and it well deserves all the praise that can be given it, for several reasons: 1. Missionary is among the first to ripen. 2. Fruit large size and deep red color. 3. Firm flesh and excellent quality. 4. Heavy yielder and makes thrifty growth. 5. You can depend on Missionary for a good crop when other varieties are a failure. 6. Foliage is not susceptible to the leaf spot which has ruined many strawberry patches. We unhesitatingly recommend it for either home or commercial planting.

KLONDIKE (Improved)—This is the standard berry for the southern and middle states and does fairly well in the northern states. Productive, brilliantly colored and so firm that on the northern market it classes a re-shipper; that is, a berry firm enough to re-ship to the smaller tributary markets and therefore commands top-notch prices.

AROMA—An old standby that we have been growing for over thirty years. The demand for Aroma plants is tremendous, there is never enough to supply the demand. In matters of productiveness, quality, flavor and market value, the Aroma is so much superior to the other old standard late varieties that we urge our customers to plant Aroma heavily and increase their profits by prolonging their berry season.

PLANTING DISTANCES FOR BERRIES

	Feet apart in row	Rows Feet apart
Blackberry	3	7
Dewberry	2	6
Raspberry	3	7
Boysenberry	5	6
Youngberry	5	6
Strawberry	2	4



KLONDIKE



YOUNGBERRY

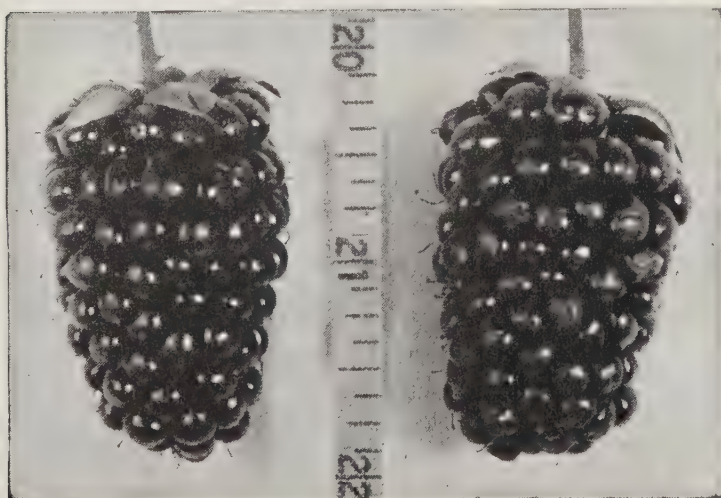
YOUNGBERRY

The new Youngberry has achieved great success. It not only bears heavily but the fruit is easy to handle; it is very attractive, ships well, keeps well and cans well. It has so many commercial possibilities and it fits in so well in the home garden that everybody should be interested in having a few vines or a commercial planting. The Youngberry is the result of the careful and patient efforts of Mr. Young in crossing the Loganberry and the Texas Dewberry. It has given the world a choice berry with characteristics in size, appearance, flavor and general usefulness that has opened new possibilities in berry culture.

Youngberries are universally liked and easily grown. They are among the largest berries; of dark wine color, have a minimum of seed, highly flavored and yield a rich looking cherry colored juice. In the home garden you will find that more fruit will be produced from a few Youngberry vines than any others that will grow on the same amount of ground. Youngberries thrive where any other berry fruits grow but do best in states of the same latitudes as Ohio and south.

There is a great and increasing demand for Youngberries. There is no fruit capable of yielding a greater profit. There will usually be from 150 to as high as 250 cases of 24 quarts from an acre, and that is usually consistent to figure on an average of \$100 to \$150 per acre after paying for picking, boxes and express.

For field culture plant three feet apart in rows six feet apart. For garden culture plant four feet apart in rows five feet apart.



BOYSENBERRY (Actual Size)

Thornless Youngberry

A sport of the common type and is almost identical except that the canes are entirely thornless, and as smooth as velvet to handle with the bare hands. This, of course, is a decided advantage both when training and trimming canes or when picking the fruit. During past severe winters the "Thornless" Youngberry has proven considerably hardier than the common. Yield is very heavy; in fact, a one-year plot test showed the Thornless type to out-yield the common Youngberry by twenty per cent.

Each, 15c; Dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00

Sensational THORNLESS BOYSENBERRY

Probably the biggest berry ever developed. Imagine berries $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, so large that 20 make a pint, and are so productive that 100 plants produce 50 gallons of fruit the second summer. That is the record of Boysenberry. The beautiful wine-red fruit combines the delicious flavors of Loganberry, Blackberry, and Raspberry, of which it is a cross. No new fruit in many years has caused such a sensation as Boysenberry. In addition to all these remarkable qualities, the plants we offer here have NO THORNS.

BOYSENBERRY

Said to be the largest and finest vine berry ever introduced. The Boysenberry is a new variety produced by crossing blackberries, raspberries and Loganberries. The flavor is a very pleasing blend of these varieties. It has few and soft seeds. The plant is very vigorous and hardy, coming through in good condition, without injury, in temperatures as low as 10 below zero. The berries are extremely large, many of the berries getting more than two inches long and over one inch in diameter.



GOOSEBERRIES

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries should be planted in good, rich soil and well manured once a year. Prune regularly, thoroughly cutting out all dead wood and surplus branches. Plant in rows 4 to 6 feet apart in row. It is well to mulch heavily in the fall. Plants are hardy, rugged and easily grown.

OREGON CHAMPION GOOSEBERRY —

Berries very large, brownish red color, very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Bush a strong grower, healthy, not very thorny and a prolific bearer. One of the best berries for the market.

HOUGHTON—A medium sized American variety which bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth; red, tender, and very good; valuable.



BLACKBERRIES

ELDORADO—For many years Eldorado was the first main-crop variety to ripen; it has, with other notable virtues, great hardiness and freedom from blackberry rust in the plant, and handsome appearance and exceptionally high quality in the fruit. Although an old sort, it is still much prized for home and market east of the Rocky Mountains, and in this great region very seldom fails.

PRICES ON BERRY PLANTS

	Per 10	Per 25
Young Dewberry plants.....	\$1.00	\$ 1.75
Thornless Youngberry	1.75	2.75
Boysenberry plants	1.00	1.75
Thornless Boysenberry	1.75	2.75
Dewberry plants .....	.75	1.50
Raspberry plants	1.50	2.50
Blackberry plants .....	.75	1.50
Gooseberry plants	5.00	10.50

Plant Beautiful Flowering SHRUBS

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—Double rose, double white, double purple, double red. 2 to 3 feet, **35c each**; 3 to 4 feet, **50c each**.

BARBERRY THUNBERGI—18 to 24 inches, **30c each**; **\$2.50 for 10**.

BARBERRY, RED LEAF—12 to 18 inches, **50c each**; 18 to 24 inches, **75c**.

BUTTERFLY BUSH—Flowers resemble lilac in color and shape—appear in great profusion from mid-summer until frost. Of a delightful fragrance that is attractive to butterflies. Will invariably bloom the first year. **50c each**.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina All Spice)—A unique shrub growing upright to 6 feet, clothing its straight, strong, reddish brown shoots with large glossy leaves, from the axils of which spring odd double, spicily fragrant flowers of chocolate red. 18 to 24 inches, **40c each**.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)—The most gorgeous of all blooming shrubs for the Southwest. Blooms throughout the entire summer; withstands drouths wonderfully. Crape Myrtle is very effective for hedges, and is at its best when pruned every winter and not allowed to grow in tree form. We can furnish pink, red and white. 2 to 3 feet, **50c each**; 3 to 4 feet **75c each**.

CYDONIA, JAPONICA (Flowering Quince)—A popular dooryard shrub, growing from 3 to 6 feet high. The scarlet flowers appear before the leaves, giving a brilliant glow to the bush even from a distance; excellent in shrub groups or as a hedge. 2 to 3 feet, **50c each**.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Upright, fast grower, 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in large panicles are pinkish white in late May.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—These splendid old shrubs growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow very early in spring before leaves appear. The upright forms make excellent tall hedges, and are bright hued fillers for massed shrub groups. 2 to 3 feet, **75c each**.

LILACS (Syringa)

PURPLE (Common)—It is the well known purple fragrant variety. 2 to 3 feet, **50c each**.

WHITE (Common)—Is also fragrant but flowers are white. 2 to 3 feet, **50c each**.

PERSIAN LILAC—A graceful shrub with finely cut foliage and delicate lavender blossoms; blooms not so large as the common purple, but it is a graceful shrub. 2 to 3 feet, **60c each**.

WEIGELAS

ROSEA—Most popular of all; tall growing, vigorous, with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals thereafter. 2 to 3 feet, **75c each**.

PUSSY WILLOW—Gray Catkins. 2-3 feet, **50c each, prepaid**.

RED DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH—Attractive tree shape, beautiful red flowers cover each branch early in spring. Very showy. 2 to 3 feet, **60c each, prepaid**; 3 to 4 feet, **75c each, prepaid**.

HONEYSUCKLES

2 to 3 ft., 50c each

3 to 4 ft., 75c each

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE—The white flowers of this variety often open before the snow has gone in spring, and are deliciously fragrant. The foliage is of a very attractive shade, and remains green until hard freezing weather.

MORROWI HONEYSUCKLE—This is one of the most vigorous of the white flowered kinds, becoming from 6 to 8 feet tall. The foliage is of dark restful green and held until late in the season. In early spring the bush is like a ball of snow, because of the profusion of blooms. During midsummer the bright red berries contrast strikingly with the foliage and give the bush great attractiveness.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—The most extensively used of the older varieties of Bush Honeysuckles. There are a number of varieties, some having flowers of distinctly reddish hue, some pink and some white. All bloom very freely and in midsummer carry loads of brilliantly colored berries, usually of bright red. We can supply Tartarian Honeysuckles in pink, red or white flowers.

HYDRANGEA

2 to 3 ft., 75c each

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (Hills of Snow)—The flowers are, in large way, similar to the familiar "Snowball" in appearance; conspicuously white and imposing. July to September. By cutting back to the crown each spring, the bushes may be kept round and dense at a normal height of three to five feet. They are excellent for solid low borders or in foundation plantings which will allow for about four feet.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Fine, tall hedges, or if planted in rich soil and severely pruned every spring before the leaf buds open, will get to be very leaf buds open, will get to be very dense, dwarf clumps of compact form, wonderfully attractive when laden with their massive white plumes. Large beds kept at a uniform development, are extremely showy, first snowy white, then pink, then reddish-bronze and green. August till autumn. Planted rather well back in the intervals between other shrubs, the projecting flower wands arching from the ground are extremely effective.



BUTTERFLY BUSH

SPIREA

ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, bushy, of spreading type with large corymbs brilliantly colored rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer. This is one of the very good showy red flowered shrubs sufficiently dwarfed to be used in foundation plantings or the low front of shrub groups. 15 to 18 inches, **90c each**.

SPIREA (Billardi)—Tall, erect shrub with canes terminated by weathery plumes 5 to 6 inches long, of dainty pink color. 2 to 3 ft. **75c each**.

VAN HOUTTEI—Grandest of Spireas. One of the best of shrubs; complete foundation of pure white bloom in May and June. The foliage and bush shape is ornamental the year round. 18 to 24 inches (2-year), **50c each**; 2 to 3 ft., **75c**.

SPIREA (Thunbergi)—Graceful, early flowering shrub. Pure white flowers. Bright green, feathery foliage. 2/3 ft., **45c each**; 2 for **80c**; 6 for **\$2.25**. 3/4 ft., **55c each**; 2 for **\$1.00**; 6 for **\$2.80**.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA



LILAC BUSH

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

NANDINA—Slender red leaves turning a beautiful green when older but turning to bright red each fall. White flowers followed by red berries in fall. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each, prepaid.

ABELIA—Beautiful low growing, attractively shaped shrub with glossy, dark green foliage. Abundance of tinged-pink, fragrant flowers. Blooms all summer. Very drought resistant. Don't miss using some of these beautiful shrubs in your landscape planting. 12 to 18 inches, 50c each; 18 to 24 inches, 75c each, prepaid.

MAGONIA (Oregon Grape)—Resembling holly; leaves glossy green turning purplish-bronze. Yellow blooms followed by clusters of blue berries. Very hardy. 10 to 12 inches, \$1.00 each, prepaid.

ABELIA HYBRID, EDWARD GOUCHER—A beautiful evergreen hybrid. Combines hardiness with rich pink flowers. Fine, compact habit and very floriferous over a long season. A great boon where other Abelia is too tender. Our guess is that this will soon become more popular than either parent. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

BRONZE ELAEAGNUS (Elaeagnus Pungens Reflexa)—Drooping branches; leaves silvery green above with a bronze color beneath. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

LUCIDUM—The finest of all Ligustrums. Bushy, compact, spreading with rich dark waxy leaves and panicles of white flowers, followed by bunches of black berries loved by the birds, fine for foundation planting, hedge, or specimens. Can be pruned to any desired shape or allowed to develop as a small tree. Available in either large or small leaf. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

LUCIDUM COMPACTA—Black-green and thick, leaves are highly glossed on the upper side with a lighter shade underneath. Compact, heavily bunched, it is ideal in form, grows nicely in tubs, thrives in shade or sunlight and difficult places. Will grow to be six feet or more but can be sheared to any height or shape. Large heads of white flowers, followed by black berries. 12 to 15 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00 each.

LALANDI—The most hardy Pyracantha. Upright grower, white flowers. Large, orange-colored berries which are beautiful from midsummer until late winter. We recommend pruning back severely when transplanted. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.25; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$6.00.

CHERRY LAUREL (Laurocerasus Caroliniana)—Or Southern Laurel. Cherry Laurel is one of the most versatile of the Broad-leaf Evergreens. It may be used in the foundation planting around a building, in border or group planting, for hedges, both formal and informal, and as specimens on the lawn; a most effective background. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each.

BOXWOOD (Buxus Sempervirens)—Everyone is familiar with Boxwood and its good qualities. There is hardly a plant that can be used in quite so many positions. For edging, as specimens, for urns, window boxes, it is very useful. The foliage is always a shining dark green even through the winter. It is a heavy feeder and should be planted in soil where it can get plenty of fertility and moisture.

DWARF BOXWOOD (Buxus Sempervirens Suffruticosa)—Similar to Tree Boxwood except that it rarely exceeds 4 feet in height. It may be used for low hedges, borders and in window boxes. An old-fashioned favorite. Small globe-shaped. 6 to 8 inches, 6-year transplanted, 60c; 12 to 15 inches, special B & B, \$3.00.

EVERGREEN EUONYMUS (Euonymus Patens)—One of the best broad leaf evergreens for the Southwest. Luxuriant of growth and naturally symmetrical in shape, is as well adapted for a hedge as for a specimen plant or a background for a shrub group; may be kept in almost any desired shape by pruning; leaves occasionally followed by bright red berries. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.00; \$30.00 per dozen.

HOLLY, AMERICAN (Ilex opaca)—Everyone certainly knows the native holly with its large, glossy leaves and red berries. Nursery grown plants are comparatively easy to transplant, provided the leaves are clipped off at planting time. This native is not half appreciated as it can be sheared into as compact specimens as Boxwood, or if left to develop naturally makes a bush or small tree that is wonderful at all seasons of the year. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$6.00.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy bright green leaves. Succeeds throughout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted. 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$3.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$4.50.

CAPE JASMINE (Gardenia Florida)—Noted for the large, pure white flowers which are extremely fragrant. It is also popular because of the glossy rich green foliage which is retained throughout the year. 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00.

EUONYMUS PATENS (Sieboldiana)—10 feet. A handsome Chinese Burning Bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries. 12 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each.

CHINESE (Ilex Cornuta)—Masses of large red berries which appear on younger plants than the American. Not entirely hardy in the colder, higher altitudes of Virginia, but ideal in the eastern half and all points farther south. 18 to 24 inches, \$4.00.

ORIENTAL (Ilex Crenata)—Differs from the Chinese by having small, thick, dark green foliage; red berries. 18 to 24 inches, \$4.00.

YAUPON (Ilex Vomitoria)—Somewhat resembles Oriental but faster grower, during severe winters it does not retain its foliage as well as Oriental; red berries. 1 to 2 feet, \$3.50.

AZALEA (Amoena)—An old variety with conspicuous purplish-red flowers in April and May. One of the hardiest of all. Matured height, 3 feet.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Large, apple blossom pink; strong, upright grower. Matured height, 4 feet. Medium late bloomer.

CORAL BELL—Early, hardy, free bloomer. Coral pink.

EARLY DAWN—Another good pink, similar to Apple Blossom. Earlier and taller.

HINODEGIRI—The best known and most extensively planted of all the Hardy Azaleas. Early bloomer; compact, dwarf



MAGONIA, AQUIFOLIA

grower. A solid mass of bright carmine flowers which remain intact for a long period in May. Matured height, 3 feet.

LEDIFOLIA ALBA—Large, pure white flowers; strong, vigorous grower; semi-evergreen foliage. Quite showy and useful, especially when planted as a background for Hinodegiri. Matured height, 4 feet.

MACRANTHA—Not only one of the most beautiful large salmon red Azaleas in flower, but its glossy, dark, evergreen foliage is ornamental throughout the year. Blooms almost a month later than Hinodegiri, extending the Azalea season. Hardy, dwarf, low, compact grower.

MELLO-GLO—Charming cerise pink with golden suffusion; strong grower; few days later than Hinodegiri and taller growing plant.

SNOW DWARF—Beautiful pure white flowers; thick, glossy foliage which is well retained through average winter. One of the best whites; blooms with Hinodegiri.

PRICES ON ABOVE VARIETIES OF AZALEAS

	Each	Per Dozen
6-8 inches	\$1.65	\$18.00
8-10 inches	2.15	24.00
10-12 inches	3.00	33.00
12-15 inches	4.00	45.00

FLAME (Azalea Calendulacea)—Various shades of yellow, orange and flame; blooms in May; matured height, 3 feet; one of the best of the Deciduous Azaleas. 18 to 24 inches, \$3.00; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00.

CHOICE HEDGE PLANTS

	Each	10 Rate	100 Rate
1 to 2 feet	\$.12	\$1.10	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.15	1.40	13.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.20	1.70	15.00

AMUR PRIVET (North)—Hardy north type. Leaves dark green.

AMUR PRIVET (South)—Fine leaf type. Evergreen in the South.

CALIF. PRIVET—Of upright, rapid growth. Foliage light green.

CHOICE EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAE

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect, and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequalled as tall hedges to form screens for unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yard, etc. They grow quickly and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

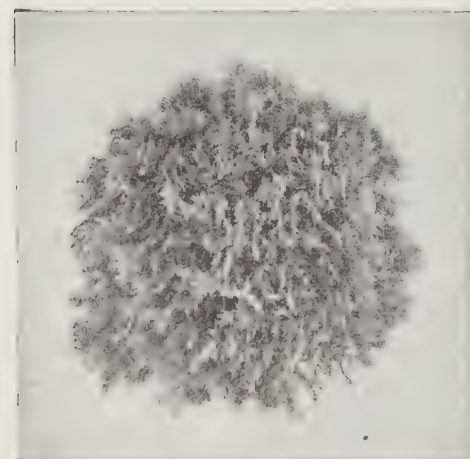
AMERICAN PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season and perfectly hardy. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

BERCKMAN'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Tr. Orientalis Aurea Nana)—A perfect gem for gardens, cemetery lots, formal plantings, window boxes and tubs. It is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical growth, with golden yellow foliage. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50; 24 to 30 inches, \$4.00; 30 to 36 inches, \$6.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00.

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE (Baker's Golden)—A low, formal, and very compact variety with bright green foliage, attractive and a great favorite. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

CHINESE PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (T. Orientalis Pyramidalis)—One of the tallest and hardiest varieties; of pyramidal habit and bright green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

DWARF GOLDEN ARBORVITAE (Biota Aurea Nana Globosa)—A new dwarf form of Aurea Nana. Fills a great need in planting outer borders, marking corners of beds, informal gardens and rock garden work. Slow, compact grower. Maximum height, 4 feet.



GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE



PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

BAKER'S ARBORVITAE (Biota Bakeri)—Soft green foliage, pyramidal growth. Probably used more than any other Arborvitae. Maximum height, 12 feet.

GOLDEN BONITA ARBORVITAE (Biota Bonita Aurea)—Compact and round growing, the dwarf habit of growth makes it ideal; golden color. Maximum height, 5 feet.

Any of the above four varieties, 1-2 ft., \$1.50.

We Do Not Prepay Balled Evergreens

IRISH (Juniperus Communis Hibernica)—A tall, columnar type with silvery green foliage. Often used at corners and at posts in foundation plantings where a columnar type is required. Also used in formal gardens where it can be kept sheared to almost any desired height. A hardy, vigorous grower, easily transplanted. Prefers full sunlight. (See illustration.) 18-24 inches, \$2.00; 2-3 ft., \$3.50.

JUNIPER PFITZER—An exceptionally beautiful, spreading tree with gray-green foliage. Graceful and very hardy.

12/15 inch xxx	.....\$2.25
15/18 inch xxx	.....2.75
18/24 inch xxxx	.....3.25

JUNIPER SAVIN—Grows more upright than Pfitzer with fan-shaped branches. Deep green foliage. Very desirable for planting beneath windows along foundation.

12/15 inch xxx	.....\$2.00
15/18 inch xxx	.....2.50
18/24 inch xxxx	.....3.00

SILVER TIP JUNIPER—It's a low spreading juniper likeness to Pfitzer, except its foliage is just like the English. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50.

ALL BARE ROOT EVERGREENS
PREPAID

ASHFORDI JUNIPER—Deep greenish-blue, slight weeping foliage, shears well. 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50.

JUNIPER SAVIN—Handsome, moss green foliage; main branches protruding from the crown at a 45-degree angle; a fine dwarf ground cover or filler, in evergreen groups; very hardy and suited to most soils. 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

JUNIPER ANDORA—One of the finest spreading Junipers of recent introduction. Grows closer to the ground than the Pfitzer. During summer it has a silver reflex to the otherwise green foliage, in winter it turns a purplish cast, which is unusual in evergreens. 24 to 30 inches, \$2.50 each; 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00.

SPINEY GREEK JUNIPER—A very popular dwarf growing Juniper, forming a symmetrical cone of silver blue-green foliage. They make fine plants for grouping or use as single specimens. Extremely hardy and good growers. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00; 1 to 2 ft., \$2.00.

POLISH JUNIPER—A very light green juniper, slow upright grower. Is used where any slow growing evergreen is desired. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00.

ENGLISH JUNIPER—A deep blue green juniper, very attractive plant, shears well and can be any desired size. 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.00 each.

ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL (Taxus Cuspidata Capitata)—Useful in planting at entrance to the garden, beside steps, at corners, and in spaces between windows in foundation plantings where pyramidal evergreens are required. 15 to 18 inches, \$3.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$5.00.

ORIENTAL SPREADING (Taxus Caspidata)—Grows similar to the Pfitzer's Juniper, but has dark green foliage, and survives in shade. 15 to 18 inches, \$3.50; 18 to 24 inches, \$5.00.

A NURSERYMAN'S PRAYER

Lord, I thank Thee that Thou hast called me to be a grower of trees. I rejoice that with Thee I can work to make trees fruitful and ornamental. Lord, I glory in the power to remake them by knife and pruning shears; to cleanse and free them from disease; and to cultivate and fertilize them to sturdiness.

And for the lessons Thou dost teach me daily, I give Thee thanks. I, too, prone to unfruitfulness, am in need of the sustaining fertility of Thy love, the nurture of Thy cultivation and care. My mind and heart are beset by devastating diseases; from which only Thy healing and restorative power can save me. God of all trees and all men, as these trees grow sturdy and strong in my nursery rows, so help me to grow in Thy Nursery. Amen.—Mark Rich in the Progressive Farmer.

PLUME RETINOSPORA (*Chamaecyparis Pisifera Plumosa*)—Soft, feathery foliage which is light green in color. Especially useful in foundation plantings, and if kept properly trimmed will make a solid green mass. 15 to 18 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*)—One of the most outstanding evergreens used in landscape work. Perfectly hardy in every portion of the country and readily adapts itself to climate and soil. It is tall, regularly branched, with dark green foliage, grows rapidly, and is adapted to windbreaks or screens. See color on page 5. 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

PROSTRATE JUNIPER — A deep green, slightly spreading, hardy and good to use in front of any upright plant. 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00.

VARIEGATED GREEK JUNIPER (*J. Excelsa Stricta Variegata*)—Similar to the Spiny Greek Juniper but has a considerable amount of golden green foliage which makes it attractive in foundation plantings. Seldom more than 10 feet high. 12 to 18 inches, \$2.00; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

All Evergreens are each individually wrapped in shingle toe or moss, dug bare root, dug fresh and shipped promptly. All Evergreens are shipped by mail prepaid.

IF BALLED AND BURLAPED YOU MUST PAY EXPRESS

CONIFERS ARE STRONG, VIGOROUS, BEAUTIFUL

Every day in the year Evergreens have an important place in the landscape picture. In the summer the foliage enriches the color of shade trees and shrubs; in winter, when days are dull and gardens sleeping, the Evergreens show their forms and when color breaks in spring we know that King Winter has retreated and that the "time of the singing birds" is at hand.

To keep Coniferous Evergreens beautiful through the years, they should be fertilized annually. The best season is in March, just before the new growth begins. Well-rotted manure is the best fertilizer to use. If this is not to be had, sheep-manure and bonemeal are very satisfactory. Keep the soil loosened. If plants are in beds, these beds should be worked up at least six inches from the outside of the branches. If specimen plants, make a circle at least 12 inches outside branches of plant. Keep this free from weeds and grass.

Practically all Conifers may be pruned, and thus kept shapely. The only species not usually pruned are Pinus and Cephalotaxus. Shearing may be done not later than May and June, as growth is slow on certain varieties, and plant would be too formal and stiff during the winter if pruned later.

Very little spraying is necessary for Coniferous Evergreens—usually two sprayings of 8 to 10 tablespoonsful of Bordeaux Mixture and 3 teaspoonsful of Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of water will control the fungus and insect diseases of these plants—one spraying in May or June and another in July or August.



AMERICAN WHITE ASH



BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE

Ornamental Trees

DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING (*Cornus Florida*)—A slow growing dwarf tree with abundant, large, white flowers appearing very early in the spring before the grayish-green leaves, and followed by attractive red berries. Leaves turn to deep red in autumn. Grows 10 to 20 feet high. 2 to 4 ft., 75c; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

DOGWOOD, RED FLOWERING (*Cornus Florida Rubra*)—Similar to White Flowering Dogwood except that the flowers vary from pink to light red. Grows 10 to 20 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

MAPLE, NORWAY (Hard Maple)—Is without a doubt one of the most desirable shade trees for street and lawn planting. Of fairly rapid growth, reaching a height of 60 feet at maturity. Sturdy, compact and vigorous, forming a round head of stout branches and broad, deep green leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 6 ft., \$2.00.

ELM, AMERICAN—In our opinion the handsomest and most dignified of all the native trees. Probably more largely planted and better known than any other. A tall growing, stately tree reaching 60 feet, with a wide arching top and vase-like form. Extensively used for street planting where its wide-spreading branches form perfect Gothic arches over the street. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—A tall, narrow tapering tree, 60 feet high at maturity, a striking feature in any landscape. Fine for planting in groups, along driveways, or to make boundary lines. Sometimes used for tall screen hedges. 5 to 6 ft., 50c.

PEACH, RED (Double Flowering)—A beautiful small tree rarely over 20 feet tall; at its blooming time in May every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive at a distance. 3 to 4 ft., 65c; 4 to 5 ft., 80c.

WEeping WILLOW—A graceful tree of large size. Its long, fine leaves on slender branches are a fresh bright green tint. Rapid grower. 2 to 4 ft., 65c.

UMBRELLA CHINA TREE (or Texas Umbrella)—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella, and is of unique appearance. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis Canadensis*) (Red bud)—A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with delicate pink blossoms early in spring before the leaves appear. A charming association among the tender green and bronzes of young foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 85c.

CRAB APPLE, Bechtel's Double Flowering—A handsome little tree seldom over 20 feet in height. One of the finest for lawn decoration. Produces in profusion double, young, and is very fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00.



MAPLE, NORWAY



CALEDONIA

Everblooming Roses

Every home should have a rose garden. The rose is the queen of all flowers. No plant will pay greater reward, with proper care, than the rose. Our plants are two year old field grown roses. These varieties are tested and are the best for this section. Order early and get your best selection.

**TWO YEAR FIELD GROWN
BLOOMING SIZE**

95c each; \$9.50 doz., postpaid



TALISMAN

RED SHADES

- RED RADIANCE**—A strong grower, prolific, produces large rose-red blooms.
E. G. HILL—Graceful, sturdy bush. Blooms large, deep velvety maroon.
AMI QUINARD—Very popular, hardy. Blooms very dark crimson maroon.
ETOILE DE HOLLAND—A fine rose. Bright velvety red blooms, excellent fragrance.

TWO TONED SHADES

- COUNTESS SASTAGO**—Deep coppery pink inside, golden yellow reverse.
PRES. H. HOOVER—Fine colored blooms of gold with pink and red tints.
TALISMAN—Glowing golden yellow, stained coppery red.

WHITE SHADES

- K. A. VICTORIA**—Fine producer. Blooms numerous, snowy white and double.
CALEDONIA—Very popular. Large double, pure white buds and blooms.

PINK SHADES

- BETTY UPRICHARD** — One of the best. Blooms salmon-pink stained coppery red.
BRIARCLIFF—A handsome rose. Blooms long, silvery rose pink.
COLUMBIA—Extra hardy. Long stemmed, pointed blooms of bright pink.
EDITOR McFARLAND — A stately rose. Blooms are double, brilliant pink.
PINK RADIANCE—Fine producer. Blooms are large, soft rose pink.



RED RADIANCE

YELLOW SHADES

- JOANNA HILL**—Sturdy plant. Large, fragrant, golden yellow with bronze shadings.
LUXEMBOURG—Good bloomer. Blooms are large golden yellow with copper shadings.
ROSLYN—Extra fine. Blooms clear golden yellow and large.
GOLDEN DAWN—Exquisite coloring. Rich sunflower yellow flushed old gold.



PRESIDENT HOOVER

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Roses are becoming more and more popular, and rightly so because no other plant will yield so many attractive blooms as these roses. These varieties are the best and will satisfy you.

- PAUL'S SCARLET**—Vigorous grower. Produces myriads of intense scarlet blooms.
DR. VAN FLEET. Good bloomer. Large rose pink buds on long stems.
CL. PINK RADIANCE—Fine rose. Large, soft, rose-pink blooms of large size.
CL. GARDENIA — Best yellow. Large golden yellow, pointed blooms.
CL. SILVER MOON—Good number. Large creamy white buds borne in clusters.
CL. K. A. VICTORIA—Best white. Large snowy white buds and blooms.

SAID THE FARMER TO HIS FAITHFUL MULE

Well, Lightnin', you're just a mule, and the son of a jackass, and I'm a man and made in the image of God. But here we work, hitched up together, year in and year out, and I often wonder if I work for you or you work for me. Maybe it's a partnership. Anyway, I work as hard as you do plowing or cultivating. We cover the same distance, but I do it on two legs and you do it on four, so I do twice as much work per leg as you do. Soon we'll harvest the corn. I'll give one-third to the landlord, and one-third to you, and the balance is mine. You eat all yours but the cob. I have to divide mine with my wife and seven children, and six hogs, sixty hens, two ducks and a banker. If you and I both need shoes, you'll get them.

Yes, sir, Lightnin', you're getting the best of me. I ask you now, if it's fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man, the lord of all creation, the most intelligent of animals? You only help me plow and cultivate, and I must cut, shock and husk the corn while you hee-haw at me over the pasture fence. All year the whole family has to help, from grandma to the baby, to scratch enough money together to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage. You ornery old critter, I even have to worry about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide. About the only time I've gotten anything on you is on election. I can vote and you can't. But after election day I realize right away I've been as big a jackass as your papa was. And then I begin to wonder if politics was made for men or jackasses—or just to make jackasses out of men. Honest, now, Lightnin', when you know all these things, how can you keep such a straight face, and look so dumb and innocent?—Exchange.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LAND MEASURE

10 rods by 16 rods	1 acre
5 rods by 32 rods	1 acre
4 rods by 40 rods	1 acre
5 yards by 968 yards	1 acre
20 yards by 242 yards	1 acre
40 yards by 121 yards	1 acre
220 feet by 198 feet	1 acre
110 feet by 396 feet	1 acre
60 feet by 726 feet	1 acre
300 feet by 145.2 feet	1 acre
4840 square yards	1 acre

SQUARE MEASURE

(Used in measuring the area of surface)

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30¼ square yards	1 square rod
272¼ square feet	
160 square rods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile

Note: A perch is a square rod, and a rood is 40 square rods.

LINEAR MEASURE

(Used in measuring lengths and distances)

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5¼ yards	1 rod or pole
16½ feet	
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile
320 rods	1 mile
5280 feet	

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

(Used in weighing all articles except drugs, gold, silver and precious stones)

27 11/32 grains	1 dram
16 drams	1 ounce
16 ounces	1 pound
25 pounds	1 quarter
100 pounds	1 cwt.
20 cwt.	1 ton
2000 pounds	
2240 pounds	1 long ton

KITCHEN MEASURE

40-50 drops	1 teaspoon
3 teaspoons	1 tablespoon
2 tablespoons	1 fluid ounce
16 tablespoons	1 cup
2 cups	1 pint
3 cups pastry, bread or graham flour	1 pound
3¾ cups whole wheat flour	1 pound
3 cups corn meal	1 pound
4¾ cups rolled oats	1 pound
2 cups lard	1 pound
2 cups butter	1 pound
2¾ cups brown sugar	1 pound
2 cups granulated sugar	1 pound
2 cups raisins (heaped)	1 pound
4½ cups coffee	1 pound
8-10 average eggs	1 pound
1 square chocolate	1 ounce

DRY MEASURE

(Used in measuring dry articles)

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel

CUBIC MEASURE

(Used in measuring things which have three dimensions)

1728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	1 cord

APOTHECARIES MEASURE

(Used in compounding medicines)

DRY MEASURE

20 grains (gr.)	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 dram
8 drams	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

FLUID MEASURE

60 minims	1 fluid dram
8 fluid drams	1 fluid ounce
16 fluid ounces	1 pint
8 pints	1 gallon

LIQUID MEASURE

(Used in measuring liquids)

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
31½ gallons	1 barrel
2 barrels	1 hogshead

TROY WEIGHT

(Used in weighing gold, silver and precious stones)

24 grains	1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

Note: 1 pound Troy—5760 grains.

MEASURE OF LENGTH

4 inches	1 hand
7.92 inches	1 link
18 inches	1 cubit
12 inches	1 foot
6 feet	1 fathom
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod or pole
40 poles	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 mile
5280 feet	1 mile
1760 yards	

GRAIN WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL

Wheat	60 lbs.
Corn (in the ear husked)	70 lbs.
Corn (shelled)	56 lbs.
Rye	56 lbs.
Buckwheat	42-52 lbs.
Barley	48 lbs.
Oats	32 lbs.
Peas	60 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.
Clover Seed	60 lbs.
Flax Seed	56 lbs.
Millet Seed	50 lbs.
Timothy Seed	45 lbs.
Corn Meal	48 lbs.
Malt	30-38 lbs.
Bran	20 lbs.

SPRAYING GUIDE FOR FRUIT

CROPS	INSECTS AND DISEASES	MATERIALS	DILUTIONS		TIME TO SPRAY
			One Gal. of Water	50 Gals. of Water	
PEACH PLUM APRICOT CHERRY	Scale, Insects and Leaf Curl	Lime-Sulphur Sol. Oil Emulsion or Dry Lime-Sulphur	1/4 pint 18-20 teaspoonsful	5-7 gallons 2 gallons 12-15 pounds	Before the buds swell. Add Bordeaux to Oil Emulsion to prevent leaf curl.
	Shot Hole or Fungus Curculio	Zinc Sulphate Arsenate of Lead	1 teaspoonful 2 teaspoonsful	2 pounds 3/4 to 1 pound	Combine with petal fall and later sprays. Use in combination with Dinitomic Sulphur on petal fall, shuck and cover sprays.
	Scab and Brown Rot	Dry Mix, Dinitomic Sulphur	12-20 teaspoonsful 8 teaspoonsful	8-10 pounds 2 1/2 pounds	1. When most of shucks are off. 2. 2 weeks after shucks have dropped. 3. 4 weeks before picking if necessary.
	Borers	Paradichlorobenzene Ethylene Dichloride Emulsion	1 oz. 2 in. from trunk of tree Sprinkled around trunk of tree		In the fall or spring. In the fall or spring.
APPLE PEAR	Scale Insects and Blister Mites	Lime-Sulphur Sol. Dry Lime-Sulphur	1 pint 18-20 teaspoonsful	5-7 gallons 12-15 pounds	Dormant and delayed dormant. When buds begin to swell.
	Psylla, Slugs, Scab and Codling Moth	Bordeaux Mixture or Dry Lime-Sulphur or Lime-Sulphur Sol. with Arsenate of Lead	12-16 teaspoonsful 5-6 teaspoonsful 1/5 pint 3-8 teaspoonsful	6-8 pounds 3-4 pounds 1 1/4-1 1/2 gallons 1-1 1/2 pounds	1. Cluster or pink stage. 2. Calyx or petal fall. 3. Two weeks after petals fall.
	Later Codling Moth For blight at full blossom	Arsenate of Lead	3-8 teaspoonsful	1-1 1/2 pounds	8 to 10 weeks after petals fall and as often as necessary to keep fruit covered with Arsenate of Lead, and a fungicide.
	Blotch	Bordeaux Dinitomic Sulphur	12-16 teaspoonsful 3 teaspoonsful	8 pounds 1 pound	Combine with other spray and apply when Aphids appear.
	Aphids (Plant Lice)	Black Leaf 40	1 teaspoonful	1/2 pint	1. After the blossoms fall. 2. Ten days to two weeks later. Apply when first nymphs of the Hopper acquire wings.
GRAPE	Chewing Insects Black Rot-Mildew	Arsenate of Lead Bordeaux Mixture	2 teaspoonsful 12-16 teaspoonsful	1-1 1/2 pounds 6-8 pounds	
	Leaf Hopper	Black Leaf 40	1 teaspoonful	1/2 pint	
BLACKBERRY DEWBERRY RASPBERRY	Rose - Scale, Cane-Blight, Leaf-Spot and Anthracnose	Dry Lime-Sulphur	9 level tablespoonsful	12 pounds	In spring before growth starts.
	Anthracnose	Dry Lime-Sulphur	2 1/2 level tablespoonsful	3 pounds	Just before the bloom.
STRAWBERRY	Leaf-Spot, Flea Beetle and Leaf-Roller	Pestroy	7 level tablespoonsful	7 pounds	1. Before the blossoms open. 2. As soon as the fruit has been picked.

Kills Shot Hole Borers with Homemade Mixture

"Here is my method of controlling shot hole and other borers in my orchard," says John Whiteside of Illinois. "I take a half-gallon of liquid lime-sulphur, a quart of hydrated lime, four ounces of crude carbolic acid, and a pint of flour, first mixing the lime-sulphur and carbolic acid together and then the flour and hydrated lime, after which they are all mixed, stirring well all the time. I paint this material on trees of any age, from the bottom of the trunk up about 18 inches. The first application is made in late April and intermittently thereafter, until the middle of June. I put the mixture on the trees as needed, which can be determined by inspection of the trees."

HOW TO KILL PEACH BORERS: Use pure Paradichlorobenzene on trees when temperature averages 60 degrees F. Remove with hoe all weeds, sticks, etc., from trunk of tree for a space of 6 to 12 inches. Remove any thick masses of gum on the trunk of tree. Place from 3/4 to 1 1/2 ounces of Paradichlorobenzene in a narrow band 2 inches from trunk of tree. Do not place the crystals against the trunk for serious injury might result. Then place 4 to 6 shovels full of dirt over crystals, mounding up toward the trunk. Leave 3 to 4 weeks, then tear down mounds. Should be applied in the fall.

PEACH CURL: A fungus that attacks the twigs, leaves and blossoms of the current season's growth and causes the leaves to puff and fold and makes the edges curl inward. Sprays should be applied some time during the dormant season before growth starts. For each 100 gallons of spray, use 12 1/2 gallons of commercial liquid lime-sulphur. If an oil Bordeaux is desired, for each 100 gallons of spray use from 3 to 4 gallons of boiled or cold mix lubricating oil emulsion plus Bordeaux 6-6-100. These sprays will control both peach leaf curl and San Jose scale. Where scale is not present, Bordeaux 6-6-100 or lime-sulphur solution at the rate of 7 gallons in 100 gallons of spray will control peach leaf curl.

HOW TO KEEP RABBITS FROM GNAWING FRUIT TREES: Paint trees with the following mixture use 1/4 gallon of lime-sulphur, 3 pints of water, 1/4 pint of common flour, 1 lb. lime. Should be painted about 2 feet high for cotton tails and about 3 feet for jack rabbits. Apply in late fall or early winter and then again about February 1st.

ROSE MILDEW: A light sprinkling of sulphur flour will generally check this. If this isn't beneficial, dissolve 1 ounce of potassium sulphur in 2 gallons of cold water and apply as a fine spray.

BLACK SPOTS ON ROSES: A disease of fungous nature that appears as a black spot on the leaf and later turns yellow and falls. It usually occurs in the latter part of the season. If it has appeared in the past on your plants a spraying in April, before the foliage appears, with Bordeaux Mixture will be necessary as a correction.

BAG WORMS ON EVERGREENS: May be controlled effectively by spraying with arsenate of lead, using 3 lbs. of powder in 100 gallons of water as soon as the larvae have all hatched, that is, some time early in June. In case only a few trees are affected, hand-picking the bags in the fall or early spring is an effective measure.

RED SPIDERS ON EVERGREENS: Wetting trees during the hot part of the day and then immediately dusting them with finely powdered sulphur, thoroughly coating the foliage when temperature is above 70 degrees, is most effective. Usually requires more than one application.

SCHEDULE ON APPLYING SPRAYS: Write to your State Experiment Station for information on when and how to spray your fruit trees. Or ask your local spray dealer and he will be glad to give you this information.

SEEDLINGS: Do not allow your trees to sprout out below the top bud or graft as the trees will be seedlings when allowed to sprout. Break off all sprouts that come out below the top graft or buds so that the trees will be true to name.

How to Plant Evergreens:

(1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



EVERGREENS (Planted for Windbreak)

For results in 6 years or more—
10 feet apart.

For results in 4 years—
5 feet apart
(Take out every other tree later.)

For results in 2 years—
2 1/2 feet apart
(Gradually thin out to 10 ft. apart as trees develop.)

NOTE: Evergreens with bare roots are planted the same as trees. Take care never to leave the roots exposed a single moment.

Planting B & B Stock

DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN SACK about ball of earth. Plant so that top of sack is below ground.

OUR GUARANTEE

is that you must be satisfied or your money will be refunded for any items you purchase from us that are not what we represent them to be. Upon receipt of any stock ordered from us, if you are not perfectly satisfied, return it to us by express or mail and we will refund you all money paid us for the items returned and for all transportation charges paid by you. You must follow our planting instructions on planting. We will either refund or replace claims. All claims except stock not true to name must be made by May 1st after planting.

Gorgeous Phlox



MRS. JENKINS



PANTHEON



B. COMPTE



DR. CHAS. MAYO



ROKOKO



SALADIN

Phlox are easy to grow, extremely hardy, and will produce large trusses of beautiful flowers year after year. We offer a very fine selection this fall. Be sure to include them with your order.

NAMED VARIETIES (Except Baron Von Heeckeren)
39c each; 3 for \$1.10; 12 for \$4.20
Postpaid.

B. COMPTE—Vividly colored cherry red. Dwarf.

BLUE COMMANDER—Attractive shade of blue.

BRILLIANT—Fiery scarlet, deep red eye.

CHAMPS ELYSEES—Bright rose-magenta.

COLONIAL—Extra large, light blue flowers.

COQUELICOT—Glowing orange red with violet eye.

DR. CHAS. MAYO—White with crimson center.

E. I. FARRINGTON—Salmon pink, rosy red blush.

GEN. VON HEUTZ—Salmon red with carmine eye.

JULES SANDEAU—Large flower of pure pink.

LOTHAIR—Fine, bright crimson.

MORGENROOD—Bright rose, deeper eye.

MRS. JENKINS—Pure white, one of the best.

PAINTED LADY—Tall, silvery pink with red eye.

PANTHEON—Rose pink, a free bloomer.

ROKOKO—Clear soft pink.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Rosy carmine with claret eye.

SALADIN—Brilliant orange red.

STARLIGHT—Purplish violet with white star center.

WIDAR—Reddish violet with white eye.



PAINTED LADY



R. P. STRUTHERS



STARLIGHT



PEONY GARDEN

1 Red 3 for
1 White \$1.29
1 Pink Postpaid

KARL ROSENFELD



Truly a superb peony. Bright red in color, an abundant bloomer.

98c
each postpaid

Peonies

CAROLINE MATHER—Bright rosy-red. When in full bloom has purplish tint.

CHESTINE GOWDY—Outer petals shell pink, inner petals rich cream.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS—Double white, flowers large and fragrant.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Very early, shell pink. Fine for Decoration Day.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Creamy white with small center of crimson.

FRANCES ORTEGAT—Very dark red, almost purple. Large and fragrant.

LE MARTIN—Deep rose-red; stamens forming collar of gold.

MODESTE—Deep rose, bright showy, fragrant.



SPLENDOR GLADIOLUS

We list below 14 beautiful, named varieties of exquisite shades. Bulbs are large, blooming size. (Number refers to colored illustration on front cover.)

3 for 35c; 6 for 65c; 12 for \$1.15; 25 for \$1.95

POSTPAID



GLADIOLUS

BEACON—Rose-salmon with rich cream blotch extending deep into the throat. One of the very finest.

BERTY SNOW—One of the most beautiful and best lavender shades.

BETTY NUTHALL (2)—Glowing orange-pink with light yellow throat. Veins on lower throat petals carmine red.

FLAMING SWORD (1)—Bright red. Rich in color with good height.

GOLD EAGLE (4)—Deep yellow, an early blooming variety.

KING ARTHUR—Deep rose lavender, heavily ruffled.

MAID OF ORLEANS (8)—Pure white with touch of cream in throat.

MARGARET FULTON (9)—Rich dark salmon. A good cut flower.

PARADISE (6)—Apricot yellow with narrow line of scarlet in throat.

PEGGY LOU (3)—The very latest clear shrimp pink.

PELLIGRINA (10)—The best dark blue. A first-class bloomer.

PHYLLIS McQUISTON—Deep glowing pink. Very large flowers.

PICARDY (7)—Flowers massive of a flesh pink color.

RED PHIPPS (5)—Soft red with lighter throat. Long flower heads.

"ORCHID KING" GLADIOLUS

A sensational fancy variety, with large ruffled blossoms which resemble real Orchids in color and shape. Flower petals pointed and inclined to turn back just like a real orchid.

3 for 50c; 6 for 90c POST PAID

RAINBOW ASSORTMENT OF GLADIOLI

We offer a very fine assortment of mixed colors and varieties made up from the above list, but not labeled as to individual variety. Special prices listed below cover this fine assortment.

12 for 95c; 25 for \$1.69

POSTPAID

IMPORTED DARWIN TULIPS

We offer the following 17 varieties, for fall planting only:

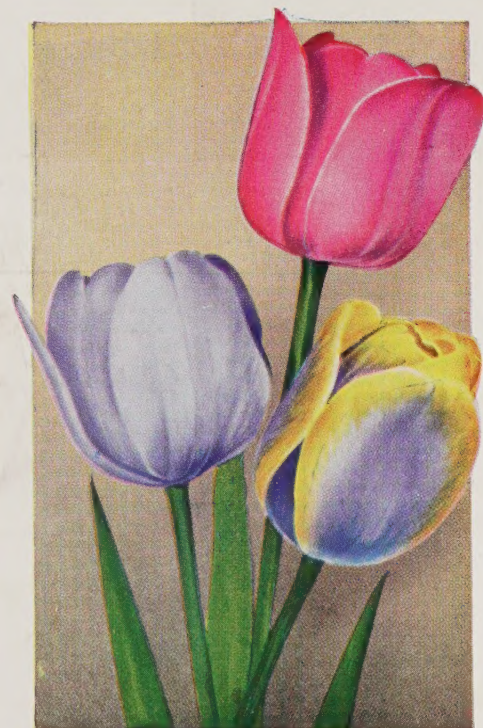
NAMED VARIETIES	Per 12	Per 25	Per 100
	\$.98	\$1.89	\$7.39

(Postpaid)

(Orders must be for 3 or more of any one variety)

AFTERGLOW—Apricot orange.
BARTIGON—Carmine red.
BLEU AMIABLE—Violet blue.
CLARA BUTT—Soft salmon pink.
FARNCOMBE SANDERS—Geranium scarlet.
GIANT YELLOW—Best yellow Darwin.
LA TULIPE NOIRE—Velvety maroon.
LOVELINESS—Delicate pink.
POTTER PALMER—Bright purplish-violet.

PRIDE OF HARLEM—Rosy crimson.
PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Rosy pink.
REV. EUBANK—Heliotrope lilac.
THE SULTAN—Glossy maroon black.
WHITE QUEEN—Pure white.
WM. COPELAND—Lavender.
WM. PITT—Crimson scarlet.
ZULU—Dark purple.



LONG STEM DARWIN TULIPS

EMPIRE NURSERY AND ORCHARD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Phone 401-J-1

BAILEYTON, ALABAMA